

WON'T LET ALEXANDER RESIGN

STAY TILL THE COURTS PUT YOU OUT, SAY CO-TRUSTEES.

Hyde and McIntyre Denounce Equitable President—They Say They'll Make Him Account for Injury to the Estate—State Commissioners to Hold Off.

James H. Hyde and W. H. McIntyre, co-trustees of the Equitable stock, made public last night a letter which they have sent to James W. Alexander, the third trustee, refusing to accept his resignation.

The letter informs President Alexander that Mr. Hyde and Mr. McIntyre are about to bring an action in court against him to discontinue his trusteeship, but until that is done, they say, he will have to serve, as the right to resign is not reserved in the deed of trust, as a shield against the exposure and punishment of a recalcitrant trustee.

Here is the letter:

"NEW YORK, May 4, 1905.
"James W. Alexander, Esq., 120 Broadway, New York.

"DEAR SIR: We received your letter of May 3, 1905, which had been given to the newspapers before being mailed to us and had already been published before its receipt by us, which you tender your resignation as a trustee under the agreement with Henry B. Hyde, dated Sept. 15, 1895.

"As you already knew that a suit was about to be brought against you to remove you as a trustee on the charge that you betrayed your trust and conspired to destroy the estate entrusted to your care, your attempted resignation in the face of these charges is virtually a confession that you have been an unfaithful trustee.

"It is solely by virtue of the trust deed held under this agreement and its control in the election of directors that you secured and have continued to hold your position as a director and president of the society. Your present attitude in seeking to destroy the value of that stock and at the same time escape responsibility for doing so while continuing to enjoy the fruits of the trust is an anomalous position and one that cannot be permitted to continue.

"Now that you have caused yourself to be elected a director and president of the society by the vote of the stock of which you are a trustee, your voluntary resignation of the trust is especially inadmissible, in view of your announced intention not to relinquish the offices which you owe to the trust stock.

"Your references to the provisions of the trust deed under which you are acting are disingenuously incomplete.

"Ever since Mr. James H. Hyde became 25 years of age the number of the trustees has by the terms of the deed been reduced to three, of whom you are one. The only provision we find in that deed for your resignation as trustee is in paragraph X, as follows:

"In case of the death or resignation of the above-named James W. Alexander, Jr., or his son, Henry Martin Alexander, Jr., or his son, Henry Martin Alexander, Jr., shall immediately thereupon become a trustee hereunder, with all the powers and duties in all respects as though he had been named herein as one of the parties hereto of the second part and had executed this indenture."

"There is, however, a controlling reason for refusing to accept your resignation at this time, after you have inflicted upon the property of which you are trustee all the injury it is in your power to inflict.

"The right to resign the trust is not expressly reserved by the trust deed. If fairly to be implied, it is a right reserved to a loyal trustee for legitimate reasons sufficient to himself to be relieved from his trust. It is not intended as a shield against the exposure and punishment of a recalcitrant trustee.

"It is, as you know and have known for some time past, our intention and that of the beneficiaries of the trust to proceed against you in the courts for your removal on grounds with which you are now and have been for a long time quite familiar. In that proceeding we shall ask that you be required to account for the administration of your trust and that you be held responsible for the injury you have inflicted upon the trust estate.

"For these reasons we must refuse to accept your resignation. Yours truly,

"WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE."

Henry M. Alexander, when he was questioned yesterday in regard to the statements made by Hyde supporters that James W. Alexander had tendered his resignation knowing that he would be succeeded by his son, said that he was informed on Wednesday of President Alexander's intention to resign and that he sent the following letter to Mr. Hyde and Mr. McIntyre declining the offer of the trusteeship.

"James H. Hyde and William H. McIntyre, as Trustees, 120 Broadway, New York City.

"DEAR SIR: I have been informed by Mr. James W. Alexander of his resignation under date of May 3, 1905, as one of the trustees under the agreement of Sept. 17, 1895, between the late Henry B. Hyde, Fitzgerald and others (originally named as trustees therein and of whom I understand you are the present successors), parties of the second part.

"Referring to paragraph tenth of said agreement, I beg to say that it is not my intention to assume the relations of a trustee under said agreement, and therefore ask that you will consider this letter a formal declaration and renunciation of my appointment as provided therein. Yours very truly,

HENRY M. ALEXANDER.

"This letter," said Mr. Alexander, "must have been received almost at the exact time the resignation of Mr. James W. Alexander was received, and I cannot understand the motives that could inspire any one to circulate the impression that the facts are other than as here stated. The charge against Mr. James W. Alexander that he had violated his duty as a trustee was, however, from its conception a false and reckless thing, and it is not surprising to see its final throes accompanied by one last desperate attempt to mislead."

In explanation of the above, the following statement was made by the Hyde people:

The persistent practice of writing 'dummy' letters is responsible for Mr. Henry M. Alexander's predicament. If these gentlemen would mail their letters through the post office instead of in the newspapers, the people for whom they are supposed to be intended might receive them. In this instance Mr. James W. Alexander's letter was as usual delivered

REFUSES DEMAND FOR TROOPS

GOV. DENEEN WON'T INTERFERE IN CHICAGO STRIKE.

But Sheriff Barrett Futs 400 Newly Made Deputies at Work, Against Mayor's Advice—The Employers Refuse to Arbitrate—Less Violence Yesterday.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett, Chief Police Officer of Cook county, in response to an urgent appeal from more than three hundred leading business concerns of Chicago, has taken command of the forces that will endeavor to stop violence and disorder in the streets occasioned by the teamsters' strike. Acting promptly, the Sheriff, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, began swearing in deputies. The oath was administered to the recruits by Chief Deputy Charles Peters, who reported at 5 o'clock to-night that he had added a force of more than 400, which might be doubled to-morrow, if occasion demands it.

The Sheriff's action in increasing his force of deputies and detaining them at once to strike duty was taken after a conference with Mayor Dunne and against his advice and approval.

Meanwhile members of the executive committee of the employers' association were speeding to Springfield with a formal request to Gov. Deneen to call out the State militia. This committee arrived at the State capital shortly after 5 o'clock. The Governor declined to order troops to Chicago, saying that he had received no call from the authorities.

Attempt of the strike leaders to-day to get the employers to arbitrate met with a flat refusal. Through the instrumentality of B. F. Shadley of the State Board of Arbitration a conference was arranged in the afternoon between representatives of both sides. President Shea of the Brotherhood of Teamsters declared that he was ready to submit all differences to arbitration, but insisted that the men on strike should be reinstated by the employers.

"We will not discharge any competent man now in our employ," said Levy Mayer, counsel for the employers' association; "neither will we arbitrate our right to the use of the streets to carry on our business."

Rumors that the Union Traction Company would become involved in the strike, because the Peabody Coal Company was employing union teamsters in supplying some of the power houses with coal, were circulated this afternoon, but the officials are not apprehensive. Four additional firms became involved in a sympathetic strike to-day, and fifty more teamsters were added to the roll of those on strike, bringing the total number of men out up to 4,227.

There were small riots in various parts of the city during the day, and more than a dozen persons were hurt, but the violence displayed was not so great as that of the preceding day. Shots were fired in an encounter between non-union teamsters and strikers early in the day at the Hub Stables at Nineteenth and Dearborn streets and two men were shot and painfully wounded.

W. D. Mahon of Detroit, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, arrived to-day and made a survey of the strike situation. He summarized his views in the following telegram, which he sent to Gov. Deneen:

"Situation in this city is very serious. I fear that if the militia is ordered out it will only add fuel to the flame. Many of our men are very restless now, and troops brought in would only make them further instead of bringing peace."

To insure the safety of the transfer of currency between the Sub-Treasury in Chicago and the various railway stations, Federal troops from Fort Sheridan will be ordered to Chicago to-morrow. They will guard the army wagons used to transport currency.

SOLD LIKE SLAVES, GIRLS SAY.

Enticed From Brooklyn to Dive Frequent by Italians—Appeal to McAdoo.

Commissioner McAdoo got a letter a day or two ago from a girl, 17 years of age, 352 Snedeker avenue, Brooklyn. The girl wrote in straightforward English that she was in great trouble and would be in trouble the rest of her life because of Angelo Isabella, who had kept her as a slave for five years. There was another girl, Bertha Thielmann, who had also been kept in slavery by him, she said. The letter ended: "If you will help me, God will help you. Once he helps me, I will take poison in the hope of ending it all."

Commissioner McAdoo sent two of Eggers's men to see the girl. She told them that she had been brought to Manhattan five years ago by an Italian boy named Tony, who turned her over to Angelo Isabella. The letter, she said, made her drunk and went through a marriage ceremony with her, after abusing her. After that he made her an inmate of a disorderly house that he kept on Mott street. Sometimes he let her out on the street, but he threatened her with death if she did not solicit men or if she attempted to escape from him. She told the detectives that Bertha Thielmann had escaped from Isabella's place with her a week ago in a rainstorm.

The detectives found Bertha Thielmann and her sister, who had been kept in slavery by Isabella, in a rooming house at 142 West 142nd street, where Isabella was living with her uncle, an Italian bootblack, apparently the same Tony who had lured her to New York. Isabella, she said, had been kept in slavery by him, she said. The letter ended: "If you will help me, God will help you. Once he helps me, I will take poison in the hope of ending it all."

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The United States Government, through the State Department, had requested the court to give a full consideration to the case upon representation made by the Italian Ambassador that his Government was opposed to capital punishment. In the consideration of the case to-day the court is understood to have first eliminated the question of public sentiment, believing that action should be left to the legislature. It was then argued that the court should not extend clemency to a woman by reason of her sex alone, and that where a woman was guilty of a crime, the sentence being just, she should receive the same punishment as a man. The court saw no reason to believe that the verdict of the jury was other than just or that the verdict of that degree murder was contrary to the weight of evidence in the case. Upon these grounds it refused to commute.

GUARD FOR VANDERBILT COACH.

Bicycle Policemen to Escort Pioneer—Miss Roosevelt Guest Yesterday.

Bicycle Policemen Deles of the Tenderloin station was assigned yesterday to escort the coach Pioneer from the Holland House to the Astor ferry and back for the fifteen days while the spring race meet at Belmont Park lasts. He began his work yesterday.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will drive the coach for the entire time. Among the occupants of the coach yesterday were Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Alice Roosevelt.

The route of the Pioneer is up Fifth avenue to Eighty-sixth street, east to Avenue A and north to the ferry. The latter part of the journey is responsible for the appeal for a police escort.

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Pastor Sandford Believed to Have Gone to Canada on a Yacht.

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"Mr. Sandford is not the man to run away from trouble," said the captain, and if he was wanted in Maine he would certainly be there. He has nothing to be afraid of."

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"I was struck with an axe from behind by Thomas Connors of 823 Seventh avenue, because I refused to let him have a morning about his treatment of a horse. The detective arrested Connors and took him before Kelly in the hospital. Kelly identified him as his assailant."

Drs. Thomas and Dingman operated upon Kelly later and found that he had a fracture at the base of the skull. In trephining his skull they lifted a small section of bone which was pressing his brain. After Kelly had recovered from the anesthetic, he was able to talk.

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Of His Own Testimony Before Grand Jury in Morse-Dodge Case.

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323,000 Seedlings to Be Planted on Tract Near Potsdam, N. Y.

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RAMSEY QUILTS GOULD LINES.

ALREADY RELIEVED OF SHARE IN WABASH MANAGEMENT.

Will Be President in Name Only Until Directors Meet Next October, When All Connection Will End—This at His Own Request—Friendly With Gould.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who is here attending the International Railway Congress, said to-day:

"At the next meeting of the Gould lines, to be held in New York in October, I will resign the presidency of the Wabash and sever all connection with the Gould interests. I have fully decided upon this course."

It is understood that the Gould branch was extended to President Ramsey at the meeting of the directors of the Wabash and other Gould lines in New York last week, and that Mr. Ramsey had thought seriously of continuing with the company. But since he has been in Washington he has had another conference with Mr. Gould and has decided to sever his connection.

He has insisted that he should be relieved of the duties connected with the presidency at once, and while his name will remain in the official guide as the president until the next meeting of the directors he will take no part in the management of the property.

Mr. Ramsey has also declined an invitation to go abroad with Mr. Gould and will take the trip with his family instead. The relations between Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Gould are of the most friendly nature, however.

SUMMONS FOR LOEB

In Mac Dowell's "Love Letters of a Boss" Suit—She'll Point Him Out.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4.—In the District Court here to-day a summons was issued for William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, in the suit which Mac Catharine Wood filed last Saturday against Loeb, Wynne and Miller for damages on the ground that they wrongfully deprived her of her book, "The Love Letters of a Boss."

The book is said to have been made up of letters written by Senator Platt. Sheriff will serve the summons when the Presidential train reaches Omaha. Miss Wood said that she would accompany the officer to the depot and would personally point out Mr. Loeb to him.

KING WANTS STALLION CYLLENE.

Lord Marcus Bessford Offers \$20,000 For the Noted Thoroughbred.

LONDON, May 4.—Lord Marcus Bessford, manager of the King's stud, is trying to buy C. D. Rose's stallion Cylle, supposedly for the King, who, it is understood, wants a new blood in his stable. It is believed that Bessford offered \$20,000 for the stallion, which was refused. Mr. Rose lately refused an offer of \$40,000 for the horse from a Frenchman, who is believed to have been an agent of the French Government.

DOCK STRIKE AT BERMUDA.